TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Lieut Riflex, aid to Gen. Pillow, was again under examination. The substance of his testimony was that. Gen. Pillow's preparatory arrangements for the battle of Contreras were approved by Gen. Scott; that he was opposed to the armistice of Tacubaya; that he had no knowledge of Gen. Pillow killing a Mexican officer except what he had heard from Gen. P. himself. Gen. Wonrn was next examined for the defence. He was

present when General Scott read his instructions to the commissioners appointed to arrange the armistice, and heard Gen Pillow express an unfriendly feeling toward that measure.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY. Gen. Wornt still on the stand. His evidence occupies more than two columns, but its relates almost exclusively to details of arrangements discussed in council prior to the attack on Chapultepec, and is not intelligible without plans or diagrams. Besides, it is substantially of no great importance.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY. Lieut. RIPLEY called sgain for the defence. Evid

Lieut. RAINS, aid to General Pillow, was sworn. Heard General Pillow express dissatisfaction with the armistice, and read a note which Gen. P. wrote to Gen. Scott on the subject. Does not know whether the note was sent. Picked up the ball by which Gen. P. was wounded. It was a grape shot. Knows nothing personal of any combat between Gen. shot. Knows nothing personal of any combat between Gen. Pillow and a Mexican officer. Gen. Pillow continued to urge on his men and give commands some time after he was

Captain EDWARD BOGARDUS sworn for defence. Heard Gen. Pillow order Gen. Cadwalader's brigade to support Col. Riley at the pedregal.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY. Private DAVID ATRES SWOTE. Was orderly for Gen. Pil-

low at the battle of Churubusco.

Q. What do you know about Gen. Pillow's firing at or killing a Mexican officer?

A. It was near the bridge, or fort around the bridge, on the road leading towards where Gen. Worth had been engaged with the enemy. I believe the firing had ceased. There were some three or four Mexican officers came in the direction of the bridge or fort where Gen. Pillow was advancing, and he drew a pistol and fired at one of the officers, and one of them tell to the ground from his horse. The horse started towards where Gen. Pillow was, and he gave directions to a soldier standing near him to take the horse: that is all I know. soldier standing near him to take the horse; that is all I know. The Mexican officers were moving towards the bridge after the bridge head had fallen. Were the Mexican officers advancing rapidly or slowly

A. I should call it rapidly.
Q. How near were you to Gen. Pillow at the time he sho

A. I was within some two rods of him; it might have bee nearer; it was a very short distance.

Q. To what soldier did Gen. Pillow give the shot Mexi-

A. I do not know; it was an infantry man, however. Q. How many times in all has the witness been sent for by General Pillow, and what passed between said Pillow and

A. I have been sent for once ; he asked me then if I was orderly for him on the 20th. I told him I was. He asked if I was with him at the time, or knew any thing about his shooting a Mexican officer; I answered that I believed that I did. He wanted me to state, (there were two or three officers present in the room when I was called in,) he wanted me to

my company.
Q. At some visit to Gen. Pillow did not witness sign some written statement; and who drew up the statement

Q. Has not the witness stated to Lieut. Col. Howard, o ome other officer, that he (witness) made more than one visi to Gen. Pillow relative to the Mexican officer? A. No : I have not.

Q. How far off were the four Mexican officers when Maj. Gen. Pillow shot one of them?

A. As I have stated before, I believe I cannot say; I don'

Q. Were the four Mexican officers at the time approaching as if they wished to attack the Americans, or surrender themselves as prisoners of war?

A. If I were to decide, I should say they did not appear

Q. Did either or all the Mexican officers fire before

faj. Gen. Pillow shot one of them?

A. They did not fire either before or after, as I noticed.

A. I have said before we were not alone; if not, I say now

other place, or where ! I have—at the Castle of Chapultepec.

drew it up '
A. Lieut. Ripley, I believe.

Private BARNARD CARROLL, company E. 2d smillery.

Q. Was witness in the battle of Churubusco, and what duty was he on that day ?

A. I was in the battle. I was employed as interpreter in

A. I was in the tank.

Q. State what you know of a Mexican officer being shot from his horse, and what became of his horse.

A. On looking round to my right I observed the Mexicans retreating from the church. One, whom I took to be a colorium and the direction of the road where our troops nel, came over in the direction of the road where our troops were, and went toward the field. Seeing I could not get my horse across the ditch, I dismounted and gave him to a musician. At this time there came up, as appeared to me, some officers mounted. I then crossed the ditch, which I had some difficulty in doing. When crossing, there were some shots fired close to the ditch. At the part where I was crossing, on my going to the other side of the ditch, I observed the officer fall from his horse. A voice from among the mounted persons for me." I turned round to see who addressed me, and, from his appearance, judged that he was a general officer. I then advanced and caught the horse. From the appearance of the saddle and bridle, and sword scabbard and belt which was atfached to the pommel of the saddle, I believed that he must have been an officer of some rank. A man came to me and demanded the horse, but I refused to give him up. Lieut. Longstreet next came, addressed me by name, and ordered m to give up the horse, which order I obeyed, and followed Capt Kearny's dragoens within a few hundred yards of the Garita. After returning to my regiment, the circumstance of Lieut. Longstreet's having taken the horse from me was reported to Cols. Belton and Garland.

Several witnesses were examined concerning Gen. Pillow's wound, but without adding any facts of importance to what

THIRTIETH DAY.

Captain Prant, sworn for the prosecution, was asked concerning the character of Private Daniel Ayres. Gen. Pillow objected, and the question was argued. Court decided that the question must be limited to general character for veracity. Thus limited, Capt. Perry said the character was bad, but could not say be would not believe him under oath. Sergeant Samuel Ross testified to the same effect.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Lieut. Col. Hitcacock was examined at great length con-cerning the time at which Gen. Scott arrived on the battle ground of Contreras. He made a memorandum of all the staff movements on that day, by which memorandum it ap-peared that Gen. Scott reached the ground at 3 P. M. [Gen. Pillow's witnesses made it 4 P. M.]

THIRTY-SECOND DAY. There is nothing of particular interest in the proceedings of the thirty-second dey, which appears to have been the last at the city of Mexico.

Readers will notice, in the proceeding summary, that some

Residence was given in support of the "Leonidas" story about Gen. Pillow's killing a Mexican officer. The evidence altogether seems to be very questionable; and, even admitting it to be true, it by no means bears out the Leonidas account, which spoke of a personal, hand to hand conflict, preceded by a formal challenge in the Spanish language. According to the account of Private Ayrıs—the only witness who pretends to have seen the affair—it appears that Gen. Pillow only fired

a long pistol shot at a group of Mexicans, who were probably flying from the battle, and who made no hostile demonstra-tions whatever. Whether his shot took effect or not seems to be a matter of great uncertain

Or the 9th instant, the Court re-assembled at Or the 9th instant, the Court re-assembled at New Orleans, and, having concluded its business in the lists of brevets for all the different actions were that city, adjourned to meet at Louisville, where severil new witnesses are to be examined. The cour will then adjourn to Frederick, (Md.) where line, is all that has yet received the confirmation of it is p convene on the 29th of the present month that body. for the completion of its business.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY .- MAY 9, 1848.

Jour MAGINNIS called and duly sworn.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. Look at the paper signed Leondas," and state what you know in relation to that A. It was on the night of the 7th or the morning of the

A. It was on the night of the 7th or the morning of the 8th of September last, say about 2 o'clock, that I tirst saw the paper, (Leonidas.) I was awoke by the foreman, and informed that the Mexican news had arrived. (Witness here stated that it was his business to make up the Mexican news arriving at night, as the editors were generally absent.) Among the letters and papers in the package or packages was this letter which I have in my hand, (No. 3,) as near as I can identify any document that I had once in my possession. I afterwares gave the letter to Mr. James L. Freaner.

O. Be you know what package that paper came in?

Q. Do you know what package that paper came in?

A. To the best of my recollection, it came in a package with some letters and documents from Mr. Freaner of Mexi-Q. Do you consider Mr. James L. Freaner as your autho

rized agent for correct reports of what transpires in and about the army in Mexico, wherever he may be; and, if so, would the letter signed "Leonidas" have been published in your pa-per if it had not come to you enclosed in your package of corespondence ?

A. I consider Mr. Freaner as an authorized agent for con-

rect reports of what transpires in Mexico. I believe the letter signed "Leonidas" would not have been published in the Delta had it not come in Mr. Freaner's package, or supposed to have come in his package, and with his sanction. The packages were broken open and their contents mixed together when I was called up. I believed then it (the "Leonidas" letter) came in Mr. Freaner's package, and I believe so now.

Judge Alexander Walker called and duly sworn.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. Look at the paper No. 3 of
the letter of Leonidas, and state your knowledge of that paper.

A. I am the editor of the Delta, having charge of the edi-A. I am the editor of the Delta, having charge of the editorial matter, especially that portion of the paper devoted to Mexican news. Mr Maginnis, whose testimony has just been taken, being always on the spot, is in the habit of examining and arranging the packages which come from Mexico in my absence. The Mary Kingsland, the steamer which brought the first despatches from Mexico relating to the battles of the valley, arrived in this city on the morting of the 8th September last, about two o'clock. The packages brought for the Delta were broken in the office, in order, to get out for that ber last, about two o'clock. The packages brought for the Delta were broken in the office, in order to get out for that morning's edition a hasty account of the battles. When I came to the editorial office I found, among the letters which had been brought by the Mary Kingsland, this letter of Leonidas, which is marked No. 3, and which I presumed had been sent by our regular correspondent, Mr. James L. Freaner. I read the letter, and, not being pleased with its style or characters had it saids for consideration. Finding, however, that acter, laid it aside for consideration. Finding, however, that the letter contained some information relative to the battles. report or statement bearing on those interesting events, and believing it had been approved of by our correspondent, I thought proper to publish it on the 10th September, cellations, omissions, and alterations, the object of which was to improve its style and to moderate the extravagance of its praise of particular officers and corps; believing that the public would value it as we did, as the emanation of some young officer, whose observations, being confined to the operations of his own corps, led him naturally to exaggerate its achievements. I will state the alterations: On the second page is the first interlineation, which I feel certain was made by me; it is the world (\*\*interlineation). t is the word "victorious" substituted for "triumphant. thick the words "to advance," on the same page, were erase state the circumstances and where he was; he wanted that I should state the circumstances as they were. I did so, and he said that was all that he wanted. I left then and returned to in making i, were the words "were compelled to wade." I I have a very distinct recollection, and of the object in view in making i, were the words "were compelled to wade." I erased "ditches." A few lines further "boldly " is erased and "with great ardor" interpolated. The erasures and cancellations on the fourth page were all made by me. On the fifth page there is one erasure of "Gen. Pillow" and an interlineation of "Gen. Smith," which I made. All the erasures and interlineations on the sixth, seventh, and eighth pages were made by me. I do not see one that was not, except the address "To the editors of the Union," which era-

sure, I suppose, was made by the writer.

By Prosecution.—Q. Have any attempts been made to influence the Delta towards certain general officers of the United States Army; has any undue influence been used towards that end, and, if so, through whom, and in respect to what A. When Gen. Pillow returned from the battle of Cerr

Gordo he was attacked in the papers for his conduct in that battle. I, as the editor of the Delta, defended him and replied to those attacks, without knowing Gen. Pillow perso This led to a controversy between the Delta and other papers, I his led to a controversy between the Delta and other papers, which induced the political and personal friends of Gen. Pillow to look upon the Delta as the paper which was most likely to defend him, in case he got into other difficul ies. I had no occasion to refer to Gen. Pillow after the Cerro Gordo controversy, until after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco Q. What became of the shot Mexican officer? Was be killed dead or only wounded? and did Maj. Gen. Pillow and witness go up to him after he fell from his horse?

A. I believe he was not killed but wounded. I saw him move after he fell from his lorse. What became of him I do wiew of influencing me was in a letter, addressed to the Hon. John Sildell, enclosing a letter which was published in the Delta as a private letter addressed by Gen. Pillow to a friend there were some wagons and some men.

Q. What became of the other three Mexican officers after in this city, a copy of one which had been previously addressed to the editors of the Picayune by Major Burns. In the letter addressed to the editors of the Picayune by Major Burns. In the letter addressed to the editors of the Picayune by Major Burns. In the letter addressed to the editors of the Picayune by Major Burns. A. I do not know what became of those. They turned round and went back the same way they had come.

Question by Defence. Witness has been asked if, upon any visit to Gen. Pillow, he signed any statement in writing: relation to the battle of Contreras, requesting Mr. Slidell to ness will say whether he signed such statement at any call on me by name, and show me that it was not to our interest to attack him, and defending his conduct generally, set-A. I have—at the Castle of Chapultepec.

The Castle of Chapultepec.

Who requested witness to sign the statement, and who rew it up?

The Castle of Chapultepec.

The Cast

By Prosecution.—Q. Was any indication given to those interested in the Delta that it would be to the advantage of said newspaper to change its course in reference to certain general officers of the U.S. Army? And if so, in respect to what general officers, and by whom?

A. The friends of Gens. Pillow and Worth in this city have

approached me with a view of inducing me to defend those gentlemen in their controversy with Gen. Scott, by arguments addressed to my political bias, not by any influences that would be unusual, or perhaps improper.

By Defence.—Q. Witness will examine the number of the

By Defence.—Q. Witness will examine the number of the Delta here shown, containing the first publication of the letter of Leonidas, dated 10th Sept., 1847, and say if the editorial remarks preceding its insertion were those which controlled the action of the editors in its insertion.

A. The editors in its insertion.

A. The editorsal I request may be entered upon the record, and I then answer by saying it speaks for itself. "As every thing relating to the great battles recently fought near the city of Mexico is at present deeply interesting, we give the following description of those battles, written by a gentleman attached to the division of Gen. Pillow. The caprit du corps of the writer may have led him into a natural and excusable

of the writer may have led him into a natural and excusable excess of praise of his own division, but, as he says nothing in disparagement of the other divisions of the army, we give his letter, omitting some parts of it, in order to get it into our

has letter, omitting some parts of it, in order to get it into our present very crowded columns."

Q. Wirness will state at what time the letter addressed to Mr. Slidell was written, and if the letter referred to was the same recently published in the Delta, in which Gen. Pillow defended himself against the attacks of the press, in connecting his name with the authorship of the Leonidas letter, and not against Gen. Scott's charges. Give also the date of the letter, as near as you can recollect.

A. I cannot recollect the date of the letter. The object of

A. I cannot recollect the date of the letter. The object of the letter is correctly described in the question.

Q. In the note to Mr. Sideli, referred to by witness, he will state if Gen. Pillow did not say he was persuaded the hostility of the Deha towards him had proceeded from a misapprehension on the part of its editors in regard to Gen. Pillow's conduct, official reports, and under the impression that he (Gen. Pillow) had had some agency in the Leonidas letter and that satisfactors was put to rest by Major Burne's ter, and that, as that question was put to rest by Major Burne's avowal, and as he could see no interest of the Delta which could be promoted by a hostile course, he hoped, upon this light coming before the public, there would be no disposition felt to assail him. Was this the general character of the private note referred to which induced the opinion, expressed by witness above, in regard to the object of that letter?

A. As for as my explication except that is the general length. A. As far as my recollection serves that is the general

of the note.

By the Court.—Q. At the bottom of the page of the manuscript original of the Leonidas communication is what purports to be a letter addressed to the editor of the Delta, signed "A. W. Burns, U. S. A."—was that letter a part of the manuscript as it came to your hands in New Orleans?

A. Yes.

The Court, after hearing these witnesses, formally adjourn ed to convene at Louisville

BREVET APPOINTMENTS, &c. OFFICIAL. -FROM THE UNION

We publish the list of Brevets which have been transmitted to the Senate at the same time.

BREVET PROMOTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate List of officers for brevet promotion for gallant and merity rious conduct in the battles of " Palo Alto" and " Res de la Palma," in Texas, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846

to date from 9th May, 1846. Brevet Major GEORGE A. McCALL, since major of the nfantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel by brevet.

Captuin William W. S. Bliss, assistant adjutant general, o be Major by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Delos B. Sackett, 1st dragoons, to be

First Lieutenant Detos B. Sackett, 1st dragoons, to be First Lieutenant Thomas J. Berreton, ordnance department, to be First Lieutenant by brevet.

Brigadier General David E. Twiggs, to be Major General by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1846," to date from the 23d of September,

List of officers for brevet promotion for gallant and merit rious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1846, to date from the 23d of September, 1846.

Captain GEORGE D. RAMSAY, ordnance departm Captain HENRY BAINBRINGE, 3d infantry, since major

ne 7th infautry, to be Major by brevet.

Captain William S. Hanny, 3d infantry, to be Major Captain Lewis S. CRAIG, 3d infantry, to be Major

First Lieutenant WILLIAM W. MACKALL, 1st artillery. e Captain by brevet.
First Lieutenant Don Carlos Buell, 3d infantry, to Captain by brevet. First Lieutenant WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS, 3d infantry,

e Captain by brevet.
Second Lieutenant CHABLES L. KILBURN, 3d artillery. since first lieutenant, to be First Lieutenant by brevet.
Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Reynolds, 3d artillery, sin

Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Kerrolls, 3d artiflery, since first lieutenant, to be First Lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Sanuel G. French, 3d artiflery, since first lieutenant, to be First Lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieutenant Schuyler Hamilton, 1st infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet.

List of officers for brevet promotion for gallant and merito-rious conduct in the battles of Buena Vista, Mexico, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, to date from the 23d of February, 1847. Brigadier General John E. Wool, to be Major General by

Colonel Sylvesten Caurchill, inspector general, to Brigadier General by brevet.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Munner, major 2d artil-

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph K. F. MANSFIELD, capain corps of engineers, to be Colonel by brevet.

Major Jonn M. Washington, 3d artillery, to be Lieutenant olonel by brevet.

Major Rogen S. Drx, paymaster, to be Lieutenant Color Brevet Major WILLIAM W. S. BLISS, assistant adjutant reneral, to be Lieutenant Colonel by brevet.

Brevet Major Braxton Brage, captain 3d artillery, to b

ieutenant Colonel by brevet.
Captain Thomas B. Linnard, topographical engineers, Major by brevet. Captain Assos B. Ecton, commissary of subsistence, to Major by brevet.

Captain EBENEZER S. SIBLEY, assistant quartermaster, Captain WILLIAM W. CHAPMAN, assistant quartern be Major by brevet. Captain Thomas W. Sherman, 3d artillery, to be Majo

Brevet Captain WILLIAM H. SHOVER, 3d artillery, since artain, to be Major by brevet.

Brevet Captain James L. Donaldson, since assistant quar

Brevet Captain JAMES L. DONALDSON, Since assistant quar-ermaster, to be Major by brevet.

Brevet Captain George H. Thomas, 1st lieutenent 3d ar-illery, to be Major by brevet.

Brevet Captain Robert S. Garnett, 1st lieutenent 4th artillery, to be Major by brevet.

Captain John P. J. O'BRIEN, assistant quartermaster, to

Major by brevet. First Lieutenant HENRY W. BENHAM, corps of engineers, o be Captain by brevet.

First Lieutenant Thomas L. BRENT, 4th artillery, since

gineers, to be Captain by brevet.

First Lieutenant IRVIN McDowell, 1st artillery, since a

Brevet First Licutenant John Pors, 2d lieutenant topographical engineers, to be Captain by brevet.

First Lieutenant John F. Reynolds, 3d artillery, to be

Captain by brevet.
First Lieutenant Charles L. Kilburn, 3d artillery, to be Captain by brevet.

Brevet First Lieutenant SAMUEL G. FRENCH, 3d artillery, nce first lieutenant and assistant quartermaster, to be Cap-

tain by brevet. Second Lieutenant CHARLES P. KINGSBURY, ordnance department, since first lieutenant, to be First Lieutenant b Second Lieutenant HENRY M. WHITING, 4th aftillery,

since first lieutenant, to be First Lieutenant by brevet.
Second Lieutenant WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, topographi

Second Lieutenant Darius N. Couca, 4th artillery, since first lieutenant Darius N. Couca, 4th artillery, since first lieutenant, to be First Lieutenant by brevet.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Francis T. Bayan, topographical engineers, to be First Lieutenant by brevet.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Extract from the Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot U. S. Ship Onio, HARBOR OF CALLAO, March 13, 1848.

This noble ship (Capt. W. V. TAYLOR) which has bee principally detained here awaiting the arrival of the storeship

the shore to the Erie. Minute guns were fired meanwhile from the Ohio, and appropriate tributes of respect were shown to the illustrious dead by the ships of war of other nations and merchantmen in port-

Among the officers, passengers on board the Ohio, and Commodore Tuos. Ar CATESEY JONES, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and suite ; Commander C. K. Strilling, Captain of the Fleet; Lieut. James McCormick, Flag Lieutenant; Bailey Washington, Surgeon of the Fleet; Wn. M. Steuart, Commodore's Secretary; Passed Midshipma: M. P. Jones, and Midshipman E. O. Carnes, Commodore's Aids.

without any perceptible cause. We observed something of it Societies. in a short excursion which we made into the country a few weeks since, and now we understand that the decay is going n at a rapid rate. One gentleman of our acquaintaice, in Brunswick county, has on his plantation one hundred and which have died within a short time. Others also we have trees. The cause of this extensive destruction of the most valuable tree of our forest is eminently worthy of close investigration."

ARRIVALS FROM MEXICO.—The following officer assengers on the last vessel from Vers Cruz

Major Gen. Pillow and staff, Gen. Towson, Gen Cuabing and staff, Col. Childs, Col. Beiknap, Col. Rancal, Col. Duncan, Col. Withers, Col. Walton, Major Crutchfieli, Capt. Huger, Capt. Swasey, Capt. Toulmin, Capt. Brown, Capt. Sibley, Capt. Asquith, Lieut Wayne, Lieut. W. B. Gray, Lieut. A. J. McCallan, Lieut. G. W. May, Lieut. ReElroy, Lieut. S. C. Ridgely, Lieut. Auger, Lieut. Repley, Lieut. Twing, Lieut. Sucener, Lieut. Hull, two companies Texan Rangers, and seventy-five sick and discharged solitiers and teamsters.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1848.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSANTES .- As the great pres pon your columns of interesting matter from all parts of the orld may render it impracticable for you to quote very largey from the published proceedings of the religious and charit ble societies, whose anniversaries have been celebrated in this city during the past week, perhaps some general items in a condensed form may be acceptable.

American Bible Society .- The thirty-second anniversary this important and truly Christian and philanthropic association was held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, the President of the S ciety, occupying the chair. In opening the meeting, the President made a brief and happy address, in which he alluded to the present remarkable condition of the civilized world, th ntimate connexion between civil and religious liberty, and great importance of the distribution and universal spread of the selves suddenly on a similar wreck, adrift at sea without sails Scriptures, in which the great doctrine is every where inculcated, that man is born for liberty, the liberty of truth and

Three of the Vice Presidents of the Society have died within the past year, viz. John Quincy Adams, Alexander Henry, and Peter G. Stuyvesant. The receipts of the Society for the past year have been upwards of two hundred and fifty-four housand dollars, being an increase of more than forty-nin thousand dollars over the previous year. Upwards of six hundred and fifty-five thousand Bibles and Testaments have been distributed by the Society during the year, being an increase of twenty-eight thousand over the previous year, and making the whole number of copies distributed by the Society since its formation amount to 5,880,095. One hundred and sixteen auxiliary societies have been added to the parent society during the year. A number of earnest and interesting speeches were made, and many resolutions relating to the operations of the Society were passed, among which were ledges to raise ten thousand dollars a year for two years to ome to aid the distribution of the Bible in France. American Tract Society .- Twenty-third anniversary in the

Tabernacle on Wednesday. All the operations of this Society

have largely increased during the past year. During the year the Society has issued sixty-three new publications, in six languages, ten of which publications are volumes. The So ciety's list of publications numbers 1,313; of which 231 are olumes; besides upwards of two thousand publications sand tioned for publication at foreign stations in nearly one hundre different languages and dialects. The Society has distribute during the year nearly seven millions of copies of different publications, among which were nearly seven hundred thousand tolumes, the rest being tracts or minor publications, but the whole making upwards of two hundred and eleven million. of pages, or perhaps one page for every fifth human being in existence. Since the commencement of the Society it has issued upwards of two thousand millions of pages, or about two pages for every present inhabitant of the earth. The receipts of the Society for the year have exceeded two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, nearly half of which wa from donations, and the rest from sales of a portion of their publications. Colportage has become an exceedingly impor tant branch of the operations of this society. Two hundred and six colporteurs were in commission by the Society on the 1st of April, and 291 have been in commission some part of the year, besides one hundred and six students from colleges and theological institutions, employed as colporteurs during their vacations. These colporteurs have been distributed over the country during the year as follows: In Rhode I-land 1 Connecticut 4, Vermont 2, New York 75, New Jersey 15 Pennsylvania 36, Delaware 1, Maryland 11, Virginia 35 North Carolina 3, South Carolina 1, Georgia 14, Florida 2 Alabama 15, Louisiana 12, Texas 5, Mississippi 3, Arkansas 3, Missouri 12, Tennessee 29, Kentucky 20, Ohio 47, Indi ana 23. Illinois 12. Iowa 4. Michigan 8, Wisconsin 3, and Mexico 1. It is added that three have recently commence operations in Mexico. The whole number of families visited uring the year is 254,308, or about one-sixteenth of the whole population of the United States. Upwards of eighty one thousand books have been distributed gratuitously among families during the year, besides nearly five millions pages of tracts. Among the families visited 21,401 families wer found destitute of the Bible; of these, 20,215 were supplied

by the colporteurs with the Bible or Testament. The operations of this Society are almost co-extensive wit the inhabited parts of the globe, their funds and publication being distributed through the length and breadth of the conti ients, as well as among the distant isles of the ocean. . Inst tutions or associations like these must necessarily exert a great ptain and assistant quartermaster, to be Captain by brevet. and important influence upon the character, progress, and welfare of the human family; and, as far as they are conduct and important influence upon the character, progress, and ed upon elevated principles and in the pure spirit of christianity,

their labors cannot be too highly appreciated.

American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews The twenty-fifth anniversary of this Society was held on Wed nesday evening. The operations of the Society are harmonious and prosperous, though its pecuniary means have been small. It has received and expended during the year a little over five thousand dollars. One of the speakers, Rev. Mr. Dowling, estimated the number of Jews in the world at about eight millions. He considered that the Gentiles owed the Jews a debt of everlasting gratitude as the conservators of the word of God, the kinsmen of prophets and apostles, and even of Jesus Christ himself. Rev. Dr. Tyng made an interesting address, arguing that efforts for the conversion of the Jew were among the highest of Christian duties. He locked to the literal second coming of Christ; and in that day Jerusalem would take her promised place at the head of the nations, and become the metropolis of an empire such as present monarchies

in vain attempt to typify. American Home Missionary Society.—Receipts for the pas year a little over a hundred and forty thousand dollars There has been an increase of thirty-four missionaries employ ed by the Society the past year, twenty-eight of whom are in the Western States. The report of the executive com mittee sets forth in strong language the vast and growing im ortance of the Mississippi valley, and the necessity of addi tional labor to counteract the evil tendency of annexation and conquest. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Badger, Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, Rev. Mr. Dwight, of Portland, Rev. Mr. King, of Dublin, Ireland, and others.

American Temperance Union .- The Tabernacle rowded almost to suffication on Thursday evening to witness the interesting exercises of this Society. There must have been more than three thousand persons precent. The chair was occupied by Chancellor Walworth, the President of the Society, who made an able address. Rev. Mr. Marsh, Corresponding Secretary, read the annual report. Among the important facts given in this document, it was ented that, in the United States and Great Britain alone, one hundred thousand persons died annually from drunkenness. The greatest interest of the proceedings of the evening had reference to the condition of France, as a field above all others requiring efforts for temperance reform. A gentleman from France made on address in French, which was translated by Rev. Mr. Kirk, calling earnestly on this country to aid the temperance cause in France. Mr. Kirk made an eloquent address on the condition of France, paying a very high compliment to Lamartine. The Editor of the "Witnington Chronicle" states that which called forth strong applause from the audience. Highly much concern prevails among the turpentine produces and interesting addresses were also made by Senator John P. Hale, dealers in all this section of the State, (North Carolina,) on of New Hampshire, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and others. But I mus account of the immense number of pine trees that are dying stop for to-day, though I had intended to notice several other

National Flag of Italy in New York .- The ship Caroli na, Captain Connao, from Sicily, arrived at this port on Sunday, bearing at her mast-head the national flag of regene thirty thousand trees, or the tasks of about twelve hands, rated and united Italy, a symbol of Italian nationality before unknown since the days of the Roman empire. The event heard of who have lost from a fourth to one half of their produced a most lively sensation among the Italian residen here, who held a public meeting at the French hotel, in Broadway, last evening, to give expression to their feelings and sentiments on the occasion. The meeting was full of enthusiasm. Capt. Corrao was present and most warmly greeted, and several spirited addresses were delivered. The meeting finally resulted in the adoption of resolutions and the appointment of a committee to have prepared an elegant Italian flag to be presented to Capt. Corrao, and to request him to leave the one which he brought with him to be pre served in this city. Subscriptions were taken on the spot to

FRANCE.-Every body here is looking with admire the present aspect of affairs in France. The peaceful bel-lotting of two hundred thousand people in Paris, and three quarters of their ballots cast on the side of law and order, really puts our New York to the blush. Instead of sending delegation, as has been proposed, to teach the young republic the theory and practice of our political institutions, it may be wiser perhaps to invite a delegation from Paris to come over and teach our New York boys how to vote.

What is the philosophy of this quiet and succe nent of the French people in their elections? How are we to account for such a result, thought to be hardly compatible with the character and condition of the French people? It appears to me that the calm of this revolution is to be attabuted mainly to the terrible tempest of the revolution of '93. The severe trial of that day has left an abiding impression or the French mind. Many of them have read the sad story, and most or all of them have had some sort of a picture of i from oral tradition. They have something like an impression that their fathers were shipwrecked, and perished in the midst of a terrible and disastrous tempest. They now find themcompass, or rudder. The memory of the fate of their fathers omes over them with terrific power. They shudder at their condition, and instinctively say to themselves and to each other, How shall we best escape from this great peril ? Let us have no quarrels or contentions, but strive together to bring our floating wreck if possible to the land before the tempest overtakes us. It appears to me this feeling must now be strong one in the French character, and that it is this feeling that will hold them quiet and safely guide them through their great crisis.

brilliant as a star of the first magnitude, secured a residence in England to retire to, in case things should take an unfavorable turn in France. He married an English lady, and is said to have an ample amount of private property.

Gen. Scorr .- Many of our citizens are regretting the ter of Gen. Scott, published here to-day, stating his intention of leaving the vessel, in which he is now on his passage, at the Narrows, at the entrance of this harbor, and repair to his home in New Jersey without visiting the city. Our people feel disappointed at this; they want to see him and take him by the hand, and give him thanks and honor for his public services, and the more so because of the shabby treatment h has received from the present Administration

DEATH OF RICHARD H. TOLER, Esq.

We deeply regret to find in the Richmond Whig of yesterday the following announcement of the death of its Senior Editor:

Our paper goes forth to-day clad in the sable garb of mourn ing for one who has, during the space of more than two years. directed its course with consummate address, and inspired its columns with ar interest only inferior to the skill with which its general aim has been preserved. RICHARD H. TOLER is no more. After a life spent almost from boyhood in the arduous profession of an editor-that profession so important to the public-so full of trials-so lightly esteemed by the majority of mankind-he expired yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, at his lodgings at the Powhalan House, in the 49th year of his age. We have scarcely ever known a deeper gloom to be cast over this community by any event than has now fallen upon it from the death of this amiable and excellent man. To the Whig party, especially, his loss will be nearly irreparable. Where will they find the same ability, the same perseverance, the same steadiness of purpose, the same cheerful-

mess in defeat, the same moteration in victory?

Mr. Tolkk was a man more widely and generally beloved even by political adversaries, than almost any person we eve knew. When the many desperate political conflicts in which he had been engaged, and the fact that he was never in the habit of concealing his opinions, good or bad, of any political man, are taken into consideration, this has always appeared to us singular to the last degree; nor are we able even now to account for the fact, which we believe nevertheless to be a fact, that after his long carrer as a political editor, he should at last have gone to his gave without leaving half a dozen enemies behind him. It is to be accounted for, we presume, only from the fact, that is was known to all—friends and foes—Whigs and Democras—to be one of the best and most amisble of men, and that what would give lasting offence from others, from him only created a temporary pain. His nature was exceedingly open and generous, and when he was com-pelled, from a sense of duty, to inflict pain, it distressed him almost as much as his victim.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CON-

The Rev. Dr. PIERCE recently made application Methodist Episcopal General Conference, (North,) now is session in Pittsburg, to be admitted as a delegate from the Southern Division of the Church. It was refused, and Dr. Pierce has returned the following answer to the annunciation To the Bishop and Members of the General Conference of

the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. and Dear Brethren: I have received two extracts fro your journal of the 4th and 5th instant. From these extracts I learn you decline receiving me in my proper character as the accredited delegate of the M. E. Church South, and only invite me to a seat within the bar as due to me on account my private and personal merits. These considerations I shall appreciate, and will reciprocate them with you in all the private walks of christian and social life. But within the bar of the General Conference I can only be known in my official

character.
You will therefore regard this communication as final c the part of the M. E. Church South. She can never renew the offer of fraternal relations between the two great bodies of Wesleyan Methodists in the United States. But the proposition can be renswed at any time, either now or hereafter, by the M. E. Church North; and if ever made upon the basis of the plan of separation, as adopted by the Conference oo 1844, the Church South will cordially entertain the propo-

With sentiments of deep regard, and with feelings of diappointed hope, I am yours, in christian fellow Delegate from the M. E. Church South

Pittsburg, May 9, 1848. NEWBERN, (N. C.) MAY 9. DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE —Our attentive friend and correspondent, Elijah S. Bell, Esq., of Carteret county, has furnished us the tollowing particulars of a most distressing occurrence which took place in his neighborhood (Hadnots) on Sunday, the 23d ultimo.

A Mr. Wilson Chance having previously discovered a bee

A Mr. Wilson Chance having previously discovered a bee tree, on that day took his son Henry, a lad about ten years old, and three half brothers, Stanly, Isaiah, and James Mabley, and proceeded to cut it down for the purpose of hiving the bees. While taking out the honey, Isaiah, James, and Henry ate of it. After securing the bees and the honey, Mr. Chance and the boys repaired to the house, and on the way his son Henry became blind and sick. On reaching home, salt and water was administered to him, which caused puking, and gave him relief.

Two of the years men. Isaiah and James Mahley then

and gave him relief.

Two of the young men, Isaiah and James Mabley, then proceeded on towards their father's house, and on the way Isaiah was taken in a similar manner, and in his blindness wandered out of the path: James having eaten a small piece of the bread, as it is called, on his way homeward, was discovered to be blind, and soon became helpless: he complained of a pain in his back, and continued to grow worse. After all that could be done, he expired in half an hour after eating the last piece of bee bread. Search was then made for Isaiah, whom a neighbor had found and was met carrying him home, blind and helptess. By the frequent use of salt and water, Isaiah and Henry recovered the next day, but not until their Isaiah and Henry recovered the next day, but not until the

lives had been despaired of.

This is a melancholy and most siffictive case, and should serve as a warning to all persons to be careful in eating ho ney taken from bee trees — Newbernian.

NEW YORK, MAY 16. An amosing affair came off in the Park this morning. It An amount state of the Park this morning. It seems that three or four Columbia College students, desirous of a little fun to relieve the menotony of college life, agreed yesterday that they would get up an extemporaneous meeting in the Park to-day. Accordingly, about two hours ago, half a dozen young men were seen to mount the steps of the City Hall, and, on reaching the platform, one of them stepped out from the group, and, taking of his hat and extending his right arm, began to gesticulate in a most enthusiastic manner. He had not sawed the air thus for more than three minutes before had not sawed the air thus for more than three minutes before a crowd of two hundred persons had gathered in front of him, and within ten minutes he hat become the centre of two thousand upturned faces. Meantine he affected to be arranging his papers, and, when he was satisfied with the number of his audience, he addressed them, in a loud voice and with the most emphatic action, as follows:

"Gentlemen: We are approaching a crisis, a great crisis; tinded I may as a new great crisis;

indeed I may say a very greet, a very extraordinary, a very entraordinary, a very entraordinary, a very extraordinary, a very sible crisis. sible crisis.

"Gentlemen, we are on the eve of a revolution; but, as I don't think it will take place to-day, permit me to thank you for your long, silent, and patient attention, and, wishing you every prosperity, to withdraw."

The speech was followed by the most deafening yells, and roars and shouts of laughter. The whole scene was a capital travestie of a "public demonstration."—Corres. Ledger. NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT NATIONAL WASSINGTON MONUMENT OFFICE.

Washington, May 3, 1848.
The National Washington Monument Association have already, through the Board of Managers, made public the design to lay the corner stone of the National Washington Monument on the 4th of July next, and the undersigned have been appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangeents for that occasion. It is one which appeals directly to the patriotism and to the heart of every American Throughout this wide country every one is, or ought to be, emulous to unite in this lasting token of veneration which is to aid in transmitting to posterity the memory of him whose fame has spread throughout the world, and is made the watchword in every struggle for liberty. We, therefore, deem it expedient, looking to the concourse that will assemble in this city, to learn by correspondence, as far as it is practicable what can be done to render the ceremonies imposing and suit ed to an object so august. With this view we desire to re ceive from every part of the Union information as to the number of persons who will be here, and whether they will come as associations, civil or military. We invite the citizens of the States to co-operate with us in the general design which

As the monument is national, a delegation is requested to be present from each State and Territory, with a bar scribed with the great seal of the State and some other appropriate device, to be deposited hereafter in the monument, with a suitable inscription to perpetuate to the latest posterity a knowledge of their use and origin, and the names and services of the delegations that bore them. If wrought and furnished by females, their names to be recorded and perpetuated in the same way, with statements of the times and places of presen tation to the respective delegations.

A military corps is invited from each State form, when united, one great military and civic procession Washington was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Combined with these we propose to form in the process the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Firemen, and Temperance Ass ciations. The various trades and pursuits, with appropriate devices and banners. Literary and Scientific Associations are invited to attend, together with the schools of the District, under the care of their respective teachers. The different State delegations, military corps, societies

sociations, and schools are requested to hand to the Marsha a roll containing the name of each person in attendance, to be recorded and perpetuated as in the other cases.

As the Board of Managers consider the fund contributed by our liberal and patriotic fellow-citizens for the erection of the monument too sacred to be diverted and expended for any other object, we can only promise the visiters on that day good water, a hearty welcome, and beautiful grounds for encamp-

The editors and publishers of newspapers throughout th Union are requested to publish this communication, and are invited to attend the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the nonument, and to bring with them one number of their paper containing this article to be deposited in the monument. If a personal attendance be inconvenient, they will be pleased to send their papers to the general agent as soon as shall be practicable, that seasonable arrangements may be made for their being placed in the monument.

To carry out this general design, we earnestly desire comnunications from every part of the Union without delay, to be addressed to ELISHA WHITTLESET, General Agent, who will deliver them to JOSEPH H. BRADLEY. Chief Marshal.

ARCH, HENDERSON, Ch'r. M. F. MAURY, W. LENOX, JOS. H. BRADLEY.

LAW PARTNERSHIP. LYON & PRINCE.

THE undersigned will practice law in partnership in the several Courts of the counties of Marengo, Sumter, and Greene, and in the Supreme Court of the State Office at Demopolis, Alabama.

F. S. LYON,

O. H. PRINCE. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated the control of the process of the control of the periods hereinafter designated the control of the periods hereinafter designated the period hereinafte

nated, to wit:

At the Land Office at the "FALLS OF ST. CROIX RIVER," commencing on Monday, the fourteenth day August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the North of the base line and west of the fourth principal me

Townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range one.
Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven, o

range two.
Townships twenty eight and twen Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-two, of range eighteen.

Townships thirty, and fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range nincteen.

Fractional townships twenty-nine and thirty, and townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range twenty.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the twen ty-eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the publicands within the undermentioned townships and fractions

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal me ridian.
Fractional townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, and

Fractional townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, and townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, and townships twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, of range twenty two.

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and townships thirty and thirty-one, of range twenty-three.

Fractional townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, of range twenty-four.

Practional townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, or range twenty-four.

At the Land Office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned town-ships and fractional townships, viz: North of the base line and east of the fourth principal me

ridian.
Townships thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven, and frac ional township thirty-eight, of range twenty.
Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-aix, thirty-seven, and
hirty-eight, of range twenty-one.
Fractional towhships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and
hirty-eight, of range twenty-two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and so private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hondred day of May. A sud forty-eight.
By the President. JAMES K. POLK. RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, other-wise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG. Commissioner of the General Land J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. 55,000 Dollars ! 200 prizes of 1,000 Dollars. Being the lowest three number Prizes.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes,

Class No. 21, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., Saturday, May 27, 1848. BRILLIANT SCHEME.